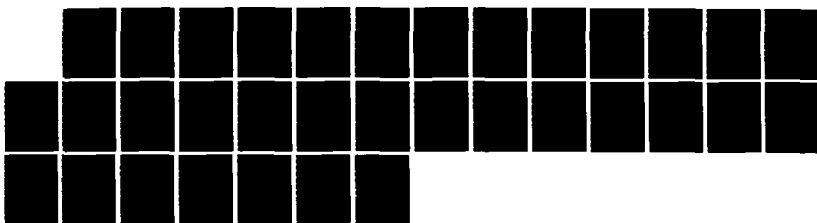
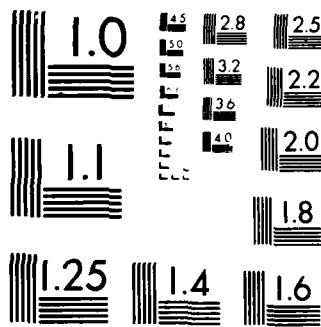


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FOREWORD

This entry in the irregularly issued Special Bibliography series covers periodical articles written about the military activities which involved Mexico and the United States during the period, 1910-19. While the U.S. had two Political Administrations (1909-13 and 1913-21) Mexico had six interim and five De Facto presidents. The military activity included Guerrilla Raids, random killings, and organized engagements, by both sides. Due to the influence of Pancho Villa this number is really about his role in stirring-up much of the troubles which plagued both sides during the decade. In addition, there was a strong German influence due to economic ties and desire for a power base. This operated through foreign and secret offices, as well as residents in place. It must be emphasized that this study is an impartial attempt at recalling events which have effected the history of two western hemisphere giants. One is the technological innovator of the world; the other the cultural and historical center.

This number is arranged in parts as indicated by the table of contents. Data has been obtained from a variety of unofficial sources; there being little in the "logical" official channels. Materials have been gathered in a reference file under the Library of Congress Classification number of: "F1234M31 Re 1."

Inclusion of an item, or omission - due to the non availability of many important items which remain in private Mexican or U.S. collections - neither implies USAFAS indorsement or sanction of the compiler's point-of-view.

Much appreciation is extended to Miss Lorrie A. Coleman and Mrs. Vicki Armstrong of the staff for their support in the preparation of this project.

LESTER L. MILLER, JR.
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"Then said Gregorio Cortez, with his pistol in hand, 'Ah, so many mounted rangers just to take one Mexican.'"

Ballad of Gregorio Cortez

INTRODUCTION

During 1910, Francisco Madero initiated a revolution in Mexico. Partly due to the support of Pancho Villa (Née Doroteo Arango) he was elected president in 1911. Eighty-one year old Porfirio Diaz was to retire into exile. Although he was a weak administrator, Madero appealed to reformers. At that time, Henry Lane Wilson, the American Ambassador, was involved in a plot to overthrow Madero. He also represented Guggenheim interests who owned oil wells in Mexico. He reported that a revolution was coming which caused President Wilson to send troops to protect the border. The 1913 "plan de la Ciudadela" with Huerta and Felix Diaz was signed in his office and planning for Madero's murder was done with his understanding (if not assent). A holdover from the Taft Administration, he was recalled in March, 1913.

Movements to bring about a constitutional government were led by Carranza, Villa, and Obregon. The U.S. President authorized them to buy munitions while embargoing German shipments destined for Huerta. He also sent navy vessels to patrol Mexican waters to insure that none got thru. When U.S. Marines illegally broke a curfew and landed at Tampico, Huerta had them arrested. Wilson next placed Vera Cruz under siege, on the advice of his, now, advisor, John Lind, that Mexico would welcome the U.S. with open arms. Wilson had a mediation Board composed of Argentina, Brazil, and Chile arbitrate. Meanwhile, he evacuated Vera Cruz and had eighty navy ships, which were blockading, removed from Mexican waters.

Huerta went into exile, in 1914, due to these pressures. Carranza and Obregon sided; Villa and Zapata had only a loosely understood agreement. More civil war followed. Now, Carranza controlled much of Mexico. Zapata went his own way until murdered in 1918. Wilson quickly recognized Carranza under a policy that would only recognize duly elected governments.



Meanwhile, Villa became angry when Carranza's troops were permitted to cross through the U.S. to fight his force at Sonora. They used a searchlight operated from a camp at Naco, Arizona to spot Villa's forces. As an aside, it was taken from Fort Sill, Ok and was controlled by Battery "A," Fifth Field Artillery when they were stationed there from Dec. 16, 1914 to Jan. 23, 1915. (Clendenen's, Blood on the Border p194, C.F. Note 20, which denied U.S. Soldiers operated searchlight.) While Villa was victorious he was praised by Secretary of State, William J. Bryan. At the time he had the services of Felipe Angeles as his Artilleryman. Later, Bryan's praise shifted to Carranza. During 1915, U.S. Army Service School courses were discontinued. The September course of artillery was cancelled and students and their instructors rejoined regiments, on the border. A skeleton school detachment remained. First Lieutenant R. H. Kelley, 34 Infantry, was in charge until August, 1916, when he was replaced by Captain C.R. Lewis. From July, 1916 to July, 1917 no FA Officers were at the School. The school briefly opened from February 20 to May 9, 1916. It was closed again until July 10, 1917, a total of almost a year and a half, at a time when training requirements were critical.

Villa raided Columbus, New Mexico in March, 1916 which led to the Pershing expedition. Although the experience toughened the force for battles in the European War, Pershing was criticized for not winning any important battles. Villa next laid siege to Juarez in a battle against Carranza on 14-15 Jun, 1919. This was followed by another punitive expedition on August, 19 to hunt down Jesus Renteria who was replaced by Obregon. He had been helped by the new Constitution of 1917 and his ability to destroy opposition, Angeles in 1917, Zapata a year later.

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Adams, Cyrus C. "Northern Mexico, The Scene of our Army's hunt for Villa," The American Review of Reviews, 53:421-3, April, 1916.

This article presents the land features confronting the U.S. Army in it's chase after Villa. Climatic conditions are not discussed. Map.

"The assassination of Pancho Villa," Frontier Times, 16:227-30, Feb, 1939.

This article refutes the conspiratorial theory which emerged shortly after Villa was murdered in 1923. It cites a 1935 clipping which claims the shooting stemmed from an argument and involved a robbery motive.

Braddy, Haldeen. "Dorotello Arango, alias Pancho Villa," New Mexico Folklore Review, 5:4-8, 1950-1.

Early influences and training for his life as a rebel leader are discussed in in this article.

....." Francisco Villa in Folk-songs," Arizona Quarterly, 10:5-16, 1954.

Translated texts of songs and poems portray Villa's participation during the Mexican Revolution in this item. Victories in battle, escape from Pershing, and his death are romanticized.

....." The head of Pancho Villa," Western Folklore, 19:25-33, Jan, 1960.

Three years after his death, Villa's corpse was decapitated by unknown assailants. This gave rise to more speculation, accusations, and rumors about the maimed ghost of this liberator who occupies a primary place among personalities of Mexico's Folklore.

....." The loves of Pancho Villa," Western Folklore, 21:175-82, July, 1962.

This excerpt presents details on his various wives and paramours. Footnotes.

....." Man of a million faces," Texas Parade, 12:26-7, Jan, 1952.

The life and times of the man known as Villa are portrayed in this article.

_____. "Myths of Pershing's Mexican Campaign," Southern Folklore Quarterly, 27:181-95, Sep. 1963.

This article describes how Pershing's campaign has become historically distorted. Wishful thinking has inflated the strengths of both Carranza and Villa in the popular imagination, books and poems. Wishful thinking provides a disservice for all but folklore. Footnotes.

_____. "Pancho Villa at Columbus, the Raid of 1916 restudied," Southwestern Studies, no. 9, 3:3-43, Spring, 1965.

This study portrays Villa's motives for conducting the Raid. Mexican and U.S. sources are consulted. Map. End Notes.

_____. "Pancho Villa, man and hero," Southwest Review, 13:338-42, July, 1935.

This account explains how Villa has grown larger than life in the minds of the wishful. This article suggests how this has happened.

"British Press on Benton's Fate," Literary Digest, 48:481, Mar. 7, 1941.

British reaction to the murder of William S. Benton by a Villa aide was most vehement. They expected the U.S. to intervene in Mexican affairs on behalf of their subjects, regardless of how antagonistic the individuals were. They questioned U.S. support of Villa while recognizing Huerta (Despite U.S. wishes).

Browne, Porter Emerson. "On keeping out of war and swapping horses, and things," Collier's, 58:30-1, Oct. 7, 1916.

This article advocates voting for Hughes instead of Wilson due to four years of the latter's inactivity in Mexican policy.

Call, Terme Clark. "Formation of Mexican foreign policy," Mexican Life: Mexico's Monthly Review, 30: 15, 6, 51, Oct. 1, 1954.

One hundred years of Mexican-U.S. relations are outlined in this article. They are shown as being reactions to events rather than planning for mutual benefits.

Carol, William "The North and South war in Mexico," World's Work, 27:298-306, Jan. 1914.

This article explains the reality of two Mexicos and which has political and military control. Battles between the various factions are outlined. Emphasis is given to the Battle of Torreon.

"The cavalry fight at Columbus," Cavalry Journal, 27:183-5, 1916-7.

The main engagement of the attack on Columbus, NM involved a pursuit by troops of the Thirteenth Cavalry under Major Tompkins. This involved actions on March 9, 10, 1916 south of the border fence.

"Chances of Intervention in Mexico." Literary Digest, 50:1522, Jun. 26, 1915.

This editorial discusses Carranza's statement to the Mexican people that he is acceptable to U.S. Carranza's defeat of a Villa force is noted.

"The Columbus Raid," U.S. Cavalry Journal, 27:490-6, 1917.

Captain Castleman was officer of the day when Columbus, NM was attacked. He led the first line of defense and was with the chase across the border. His recollections are recorded in this eyewitness summary.

Cumberland, Charles C. "Border Raids in the Lower Rio Grande Valley-1915," Southwestern Historical Quarterly, 57:285-311, Jan. 1954

The raids along the Texas border set the pattern for subsequent activities. The leadership role of General Funston is recalled. This article is based on standard U.S. sources. Footnotes.

Dallam, Samuel F. "The punitive expedition of 1916," Cavalry Journal, 36:382-98, July, 1927.

The report recalls problems confronting a Seventh Cavalry troop commander as the expedition began. An engagement with a Villa force at Guerrero is covered, as are difficulties associated with continuous marches. Photographs. Map.

"The Day's work in Mexico," Literary Digest, 47:1213, Dec. 20, 1913.

This pictorial essay recalls the war footing of Mexico's Army including scene of destruction.

de Bopp, Marianno O. "El Periodismo Aleman en México," Historia Mexicana, 9: 558-70, Jul, 1959-Jun, 1960.

A wide variety of German language publications were issued to this small, well-informed minority late in the Nineteenth century. Writers were highly verbal about the quality of life in Mexico, as suggested in this article.

"Drifting toward intervention in Mexico," Literary Digest, 52:1515-7, May 27, 1916.

The many dangers inherent in the 1916 situation are discussed in this item. Intervention short of war is viewed as a likelihood.

Dunn, Robert, "With Pershing's Cavalry," Collier's, 58:8-9, 25-6, Sep. 23, 1916.

This account was written by a journalist who accompanied Pershing during various phases of the expedition, when Villa's trial was hottest.

Emerson, Edwin. "How Mexicans fight," Outlook, 104:199-207, May 24, 1913.

Strengths and weaknesses of the Mexican soldier are discussed in this article. Although rugged and fierce this item points out their lack of training and motivation.

"End of the chase after Villa," Current Opinion, 60:304-5, May, 1916.

The exploits of Villa frustrated the Pershing force during their eleven month expedition. The Mexican government helped very little in halting Villa and were involved with the Parral Ambush. The Mexican policy is criticized, also.

"Entrenched with Villa," Literary Digest, 50:1485-8, Jun, 19, 1915

A journalist records his impressions while accompanying Villa when he was engaged in fighting a federal force near Silao. He describes the fighting during which he was wounded.

Estes, George H. "The Internment of Mexican troops in 1914," Infantry Journal, 11:747-69, 12:38-57, 243-64, 1915.

The U.S. provided a haven for fleeing Mexican soldiers and civilians during 1913. Lacking legal precedent they served as prison laborers at Fort Wingate, NM and Fort Bliss, TX until repatriated in September, 1914. This two-part article serves as a set-piece for describing how to administer such projects.

Evans, Ellwood W. "Cavalry Equipment in Mexico," Cavalry Journal, 27:230-2, 1916-7.

This report discusses lessons learned in equipment use during the expedition.

"Field notes from Mexico and border," Cavalry Journal, 26:171-82, 1916-7.

Experiences gained during the expeditionary period are described including the proper use of cavalry equipment during the Ojos Azules fight.

Foster, Merlin H. "U.S. Intervention in Mexico: The 1914 occupation at Vera Cruz," Military Review, 57:88-96, Aug. 1977.

Experiences of the occupation are discussed. The article misinterprets the reasons for intervention; but not the results. End notes.

"French criticism of our Mexican methods," Literary Digest, 48:546, Mar. 14, 1914.

Former Premier, Georges Clemenceau, challenges the U.S.' handling of the Benton murder and the introduction of Anarchy, as he views it, into Mexico. He advocates sealing the border until a stable government is assured.

Fuller, Paul, Jr. "The case for Wilson," World's Work, 32:641-9, Oct. 1916.

This article examines the state of the world from the President's perspective including problems in dealing with Huerta.

Gates, William. "The four governments of Mexico," Worlds Work, 37:654-65, Apr, 1919.

This article praises Zapata's leadership role as protector of Morelos state.

Gerlach, Allen. "Conditions along the border-1915, The Plan de San Diego," New Mexico Historical Review, 43:195-212, Jul, 1968.

Orozco and Huerta forces were brought into prominence by German desires to play Mexico against the U.S. This influence resulted in a new round of border raids and the stationing of U.S. troops in the area. Roots for the infamous plan can be traced to the terms of the 1846-8 war and Guadalupe Hidalgo Treaties. The plan is presented in translation. The author made wide use of the U.S. National Archives 812.00 record group but nothing from Mexican sources. End Notes.

"German criticism of our Mexican Policy," Literary Digest, 48:1243-4, May 23, 1914.

The German press views the occupation of Vera Cruz as an act of war which will hinder trade for all nations other than the U.S. nothing is said about German efforts of Argentina, Brazil, and Chile are viewed as a rubber stamp of President Wilson's idealistic policies.

Gómez-Q, Juan. "Plan de San Diego Reviewed," AZTLAN, 1:124-32, Spring, 1970.

Although the precise origins of the plan are indefinite, it may have been drafted in a Monterrey prison and datelined from San Diego, Tx on Jan 6, 1915. Unlike other plans, this one advocates an uprising against Anglo males. Both Huerta and Carranza encouraged it. There was German intelligence service involvement which culminated in the Zimmerman telegram. This article cites Mexican sources. Biblio.

Hager, William M. "The Plan of San Diego, unrest on the Texas Border in 1915," Arizona and the West, 5:327-36, Winter, 1963.

Although the author views the plan as an isolated incidence, border raids did not stop until the U.S. recognized Carranza. Enigmatic features are considered. U.S. Sources. Footnotes.

Harriman, Borden. "Matamoras-A war film," Harpers Weekly, 60: 494-6, May 22, 1915.

This journalist visited the Villa Army when it was fighting in the border area.

Harris, Charles, ET AL. "The plan of San Diego and the Mexican-United States war crisis of 1916: A reexamination," Hispanic American Historical Review, 58:381-408, Aug, 1978.

The plan is discussed in three chronological stages. The first was from January through June, 1915 and involved organization. The second was until October and related to gaining support. This was the period of raids and murder. The resultant backlash included the slaying of hundreds including more than 100 Mexican Americans. Then came Columbus, and the expedition. Phase three lasted from March through July, 1916 as a counter to pershing. U.S. National and Texas sources. Footnotes.

Hart, Albert Bushnell. "Mexico and the Mexicans," World Work, 27:272-89, Jan. 1914.

This article summarizes recent Mexican history to delineate the differences between Mexican and U.S. motivations.

_____. "The Postulates of the Mexican Situation," Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, 54:136-47, July, 1914.

Here, the professor describes a political situation which is geared for the ruling political party but nothing which benefits the people. The possibility for direct U.S. intervention without arbitration is also discussed.

Hopper, James. "New Columbus and the expedition," Collier's, 57:10, 1,25,9,35 Aug. 5, 1916.

Columbus, NM reaped a real estate Bonanza following the raid. This account tells what it was like to live in the southwest border town.

_____. "What happened in Columbus?" Collier's, 57:11,2, Apr. 15, 1916.

Individual acts of bravery surrounding the events of Mar. 9, 1916 are recalled here.

"Huerta as a dictator," Literary Digest, 47:737-9, Oct. 25, 1913.

This editorial explains the reasons for not extending diplomatic recognition to the Huerta regime. The willingness of Americans living in Mexico to support him is criticized. The idea of intervention is also suggested.

Hughes, Rupert. "The Big Hike," Collier's, 58:5-6,24-5,8, Nov. 11, 1916.

Maintaining physical fitness was a problem for soldiers assigned to guard the border. This account relates how members of the Sixty-Ninth Regiment kept fit thru forced marches.

Hyde, George E. "A plain tale from Mexico," New Republic, 2:38-9, 1915.

This is the story of a Mexico laid waste by the slaughter which followed five years of Civil War.

Kahle, Louis G. "Robert Lansing and the recognition of Venustiano Carranza," Hispanic American Historical Review, 38:360-72, 1958.

This article presents the background for recognizing the Carranza government. Actions which reduced Villa to a Guerrilla leader are not discussed. U.S. Sources. Footnotes.

Katz, Friedrich. "Alemania y Francisco Villa," Historica Mexicana, 12:88-102, Jul-Sep, 1962.

The German government work thru operatives to encourage a war between Mexico and the U.S. Following Villa's defeat at NACO, Herr Sommerfeld worked as a mediator which quickly led to a deterioration in Villa's relations with the U.S. The agent in-place tried to force intervention which culminated in the Columbus raid. European and Mexican Sources. End notes.

"Killing Foreigners in Mexico," Literary Digest, 50:674-5, Mar. 27, 1915.

The murder of John McManus, an American, ⁱⁿ Mexico City suggests that foreigners were no safer under Carranza Regime than earlier. Plans for a benevolent interference are suggested.

Kyne, Peter B. "With the Border Guard," Collier's, 58:9-11, 20-1, May 9, 1914. The border situation at El Paso and the upper Rio Grande is analyzed in this journalists account.

"Land reform prospects in Mexico," Literary Digest, 48:584, Mar. 28, 1914.

The transfer of government owned land to private ownership as a kind of modern-day Encomienda is discussed, along with Villa's suggestion for direct action. Under the proposal Hureta was to divide ten million acres among the peasants.

Lea, Tom. "The Affair of the Fifteen Aprils," Southwest Review, 36:8-12, April. 1951.

Villa made local history in Satevo, Chihuahua state in this larger-than-life action.

"Life on the border-a guardsman's letter," Outlook, 113:946-7, Aug. 23, 1916.

This letter describes a soldier's experiences along the border.

"Lifting the lid from the Mexican Kettle," Literary Digest, 48:601-3, Mar. 21, 1914.

The editorial considers various features of U.S. Foreign Policy as well as Pershing's penchant for secrecy. Allegations of Senator Fall are discussed.

London, Jack. "The Trouble Makers of Mexico," Collier's, 53:13-4, 25, Jun. 13, 1914.

Conditions and factions war^u torn Mexico are discussed in this analysis.

Lowry, Edward G. "What the President is trying to do for Mexico," World's Work, 27:251-5, Jan. 1914.

The Mexican policy of the U.S. is detailed, here. President Wilson's conditions for peace and stability in Mexico are outlined.

McGaw, Bill. "Was Pancho Villa paid \$80,000 for making raid on Columbus?" Southwesterner, 3:1 4-5, May, 1964.

This headline grabber explains how Pershing might have arranged for the raid.

McGregor. "Huerta and the other Leaders." Harper's Weekly, 58:12-4, May 9, 1914.

This article recalls the events of 1914, various factions, and the motives of the leaders in the struggle for leadership in Mexico.

_____. "The Mexican Revolution," Harper's Weekly, 58:24-6, Dec. 20, 1913.

Activities that precede the chronology of the last article are outlined in this summary.

_____. "Villa-Victor-Dictator," Harper's Weekly, 60:280, Mar. 20, 1915.

The military situation between Villa and Carranza are compared.

Mahoney, Tom. "The Columbus Raid," Southwest Review, 17:161-71, 1932.

Background for the raid included impassioned remarks by Villa to his followers. Four machine guns and ammunition were transported. Anglo eyewitnesses did not recall their use. Two of the four guns were later abandoned. According to this account, Villa was an active participant.

_____. "When Villa raided New Mexico," American Legion Magazine, 77:10-1, 40-4, Sep. 1964.

Individual actions of Anglo participants are recalled in this article. U.S. Military personnel who played major leadership roles in World War I and II are also cited.

Martin, Percy F. "Mexico," The Edinburgh Review or Critical Journal, 221:344-57 Apr. 1915.

Whereas the British occupations of 1861 and 1913 may have gained respect, the U.S. involvement at Vera Cruz during 1914 only led to more problems. Selective recognition of Carranza but not Huerta, apparent support for Villa, and failure to act in the Benton murder are also considered.

"The Mexican situation becomes acute," Current Opinion, 60:73-5, Feb. 1916.

On Jan. 10, 1916, U.S. Mining Engineers traveling under a Carranza Visa were murdered by a Villa force. This article calls for retribution by an armed force.

"Mexico and Preparedness," Outlook, 112:784-6, Apr. 5, 1916.

This is an editorial response to a letter which criticizes the U.S. military response to the Columbus raid. It indicates that the response was timely, although equipment was untried, and, the budget inadequate.

Meyer, M.C. The Americas, 23:76-89, Jul. 1966.

Background to the Zimmerman telegram included German involvement with several Mexican presidents and a twelve million dollar plot with Orozco and Huerta. Both of the latter died while in U.S. custody. Footnotes.

"More Mexican complexities," Literary Digest, 49:48, Jul. 11, 1914.

Discord which existed between Carranza and Villa, as well as plans for a Zapata take over of Mexico city is discussed. U.S. Plans for expanding railroad holdings are also reported.

Morey, Lewis S. "The Cavalry Fight at Carrizal," Cavalry Journal, 27:449-56, 1916-7.

During June, 1916 troops of the Tenth Cavalry were involved in the last major battle of the expedition. This was with the Mexican army at Carrizal. Fifteen U.S. military and forty-five Mexican military were reported killed. This slaughter nearly led to a presidential call for full scale war. Map.

Munch, Francis J. "Villa's Columbus Raid" Practical politics or German Design? New Mexico Historical Review, 44:189-214, Jul, 1969.

This article attempts to answer the question by explaining that Villa's actions were a political reaction following U.S. recognition of Carranza, and, were related to German intrigues. End Notes cite Mexican and U.S. Sources.

"New Movements in the North," Independent, 80:400, Dec. 14, 1914.

At the time this article was written, Villa was still the only guarantor of the Northern Border peace.

"Northern Mexico Lost to Huerta," Literary Digest, 48:144-5, Jan. 24, 1914.

Villa's victories at Juarez and Ojinaga were viewed as ways of removing Huerta's influence in the region. Villa's conditions for peace are cited.

"Oil influences in Mexico," Outlook, 107:766-7, Aug. 1, 1914.

Lord Cowdray claims that British oil interests are not involved in Mexican Politics in this article.

"On the trial of Villa, our 2,000-mile Mexican border and its protection," Scientific American, 114: 326-7, Mar. 25, 1916.

Living Conditions for the Pershing expedition are discussed in this summary. Map.

"Our Debt to Villa," Literary Digest, 48:166-7, May 16, 1914.

Villa's motives and support for U.S. interests are discussed in this editorial.

"Our unprepared milita," Literary Digest, 52:1617, Jun. 3, 1916.

This article criticizes the ten day delay in mobilizing the milita as well as the six required for the active army following the Columbus emergency.

Palmer, Frederick. "Mexico, Watchful Perspiring at Vera Cruz," Everybody's Magazine, 31 : 65-80, Jul. 1914.

The U.S. occupation of Vera Cruz and establishment of a civil military government are discussed.

Paredes, Americo. "The Ox got Drunk with Blinders on," Western Folklore, 20:42, Jan. 1961.

While recovering from a leg wound Villa overheard U.S. soldiers singing. He thought they were referring to an ox.

Patton, George S. "Cavalry work of the punitive expedition," Cavalry Journal, 27: 427-33, 1916-7.

This future general analyzes problems in training seven of the eleven months that the expedition occupied Mexico.

Priestley, Herbert I. "Mexican Literature on the Recent Revolution," Hispanic American Historical Review, 2:286-314, May, 1919.

This article discusses the literature written on the revolution. Bibliography

Rausch, George J., Jr. "The Exile and Death of Victoriano Huerta," Hispanic American Historical Review, 42:133-51, May, 1962.

Huerta left Mexico in exile. He became involved with a German plot. When he attempted to return to Mexico he was apprehended, and died at Fort Bliss. Footnotes.

Rippy, J. Fred. "Border troubles along the Rio Grande, 1848-1860," Southwestern Historical Quarterly, 23:91-11, Jul, 1919.

Incidents occurred in four phases during this nineteenth century period. Footnotes.

Rodriguez, Rito E. "Como Nacio El Nombre de Los Dorados de Villa," El Legionario, 7:18-9, Aug. 15, 1957.

This article relates an incident which took place between Generals Villa and Rodriguez. Villa admired distinctive hat plume that Rodriguez used for his brigade so he took it for his own. Facts about Rodriguez embalming are also indicated.

Sandos, James A. "German involvement in Northern Mexico, 1915-1916: A new look at the Columbus Raid," Hispanic American Historical Review, 50:70-88, Feb. 1970.

This summary presents events that led to the Santa Isabel and Columbus Raids. It is drawn from Mexican and U.S. sources. Footnotes.

_____. "The plan of San Diego, War and Diplomacy on the Texas border, 1915-1916," Arizona and the West, 14:5-24, Spring, 1972.

This article traces the political background of the plan for racial genocide. The active participation of the German Government is discussed. The raid on Columbus, NM was the culmination of twenty-seven actions in the name of the plan. Over the period, more than thirty personnel were killed on either side. In addition, more than three hundred Mexican-Americans were murdered on suspicion. U.S. Sources are cited. Footnotes.

Schiff, Warren. "German Military Penetration into Mexico during the late Diaz period," Hispanic American Historical Review, 39:568-79, Nov. 1959.

Diaz planned to introduce German training methods in lieu of French procedures. This was not accomplished, however. Political ramifications culminated in the sending of the encoded Zimmerman telegram. Footnotes.

Shannon, James A. "With the Apache scouts in Mexico," Cavalry Journal, 27:539-57, 1916-7.

This article reports on the fighting abilities of Apache Indians who accompanied the Pershing expedition. It questions their capabilities to perform as soldiers.

Splitstone, F.J. "Fire and Blood in Mexico," Leslie's Illustrated Weekly Newspaper, I:118:619,628, Jun. 25, 1914; II:119:7, Jul.2, 1914; III:119:35, 41, Jul.9, 1914.

This is a journalist's account of impressions gained when he accompanied Huerta's troops in battle against Villa. He paints word pictures of destruction and bravery. Observations on how the U.S. supported Villa's victory are indicated.

_____. "Looking ahead in Mexico - A Forecast," Leslie's Illustrated Weekly Newspaper, 119:31,41, Jul. 9, 1914.

Huerta's strengths are compared to Villa's weaknesses. The policy of U.S. interference in Mexican affairs are cited.

Steffens, Lincoln "Making friends with Mexico," Collier's, 58:5-6, 22, Nov. 25, 1916.

This article is an attempt at explaining the differences that make Mexico a distinct nation, even though a nearest neighbour.

Stivison, Roy E. "When Villa raided Columbus," New Mexico, 28:17-9,37,39,41,43,45, Dec. 1960.

Theories about the reasons for the attack are speculated on in this article.

Swift, Eben. "Experiences in Mexico," Cavalry Journal, 27:232-5, 1916-7.

This report touches on field experiences and equipment utilized during the Pershing expedition.

Tarbell, Ida M. "A Talk with the President of the United States," Collier's, 58:5-6, 37,40-1, Oct. 28, 1916.

The foreign policy aspirations of the president are discussed in this interview.

Taylor, Joseph Rogers. "Pancho Villa at First Hand," World's Work, 28:265-9, Jul. 1914.

This article analyzes some of the attributes of Villa and his potential for leadership

Troxel, O.C. "The Tenth Cavalry in Mexico," Cavalry Journal, 28:199-208, 1917.

This article relates how the Second Squadron and Machine Gun Troop lived off the land during the early phase of the expedition. Several engagements are mentioned during the 26 March - 4 April time frame.

"Villa's style of war," Literary Digest, 48:1537-8, Jun. 27, 1914.

Villa's terrorist style is studied in this article. Specific reference is made to his occupation of Torreon.

"Where Villa crossed the Border" Harper's Magazine, 62:336-7, Apr. 1, 1916.
This pictorial article takes a look at Columbus, NM after the raid.

"Why Mexico hates Spainards," Literary Digest, 50:679, Mar. 27, 1915.

The Spanish press considers the Mexican attitude. U.S. intervention is viewed as a necessary measure.

"Why we heckle Huerta," Literary Digest, 47:998, Nov. 22, 1913.

The German press sees three reasons for U.S. involvement in Mexican affairs of state. They all relate to political dependency.

Williams, S.M. "The cavalry fight at OJOS Azules," Cavalry Journal, 27:405-8, 1916-7.

On 5 May a provisional Squadron of the Eleventh Cavalry fought a Villa force during which a nearby Carranza army unit refused to help. Map.

Williamson, Alice M. "My attempts to be a War Correspondent," McClure's Magazine, 43:66-76, Sep. 1914.

Impressions gained during a visit to El Paso and Juarez are shared in this journalists' account.

Wilson, Henry Lane. "Errors with reference to Mexico and events that have occurred there," Annals of the American Academy, 54:148-61, Jul. 1914.

This former ambassador's impressions about political developments in Mexico are presented.

. "The Latest Phase of the Mexican Situation," Independent, 76:297-8, Nov. 13, 1913.

The appointment of John Lind to head a mission to Mexico following his own removal as ambassador is criticized in this article.

"Wilson and Mexico," Collier's, 53:17, Jun. 13, 1914.

This editorial defends the president's actions in Mexico.

Winton, Geroge D. 'The present situation in Mexico,' Mississippi Valley Historical Association, 9:125-34, 1915-6.

Here, the political situation in Mexico is presented against the backdrop of recent events.

PART II A - ENGAGEMENTS OF PERSHING
PUNITIVE (COLUMBUS) EXPEDITION
15 MAR. 1916 - 5 FEB. 1917

Mexican Force

Legend:

C=Carranza force

V=Villa force

<u>DATE/S</u>	<u>APPROX. LOCATION</u>	<u>MEX. FORCE</u>	<u>U.S. FORCE</u>	<u>LOSSES</u>	
				<u>MEX</u>	<u>U.S</u>
15 Mar			4,800 Enter	-	-
20 MAR	EL RUCIO RAIL TUNNEL		2/10 CAV	-	2
26 MAR	AGUAS CALIENTES v		2/10&E/10 CAV	4	-
27 MAR	MINACA, CHI. v		-	-	2 c
28 MAR	GUERRERO v		2/7&c,E/7 CAV	56	-
1 APR	AGUAS CALIENTES ?		MGPL/10 CAV	-	-
3 APR	LA JOYA v		PRSQ/11 CAV	1	1
4 APR	AGUAS CALIENTES v		E/10 CAV	4	-
4 APR(?)	SANTA CRUZ de HERRERA v		PR SQ/11	1	-
9 APR	PARRAL c		2/13 CAV	-	-
11 APR	MINACA, CHI. v		-	-	1 c
12 APR	PARRAL c?		2/13&K,M/13 CAV	42	3
19 APR(?)	TOMOCHIC v		7 CAV	31	2
22 APR	TOMOCHIC v		PR SQ/7 CAV	30	2
1 MAY	SAN JOSÉ del Sitio v			-	1 c
2 MAY	EL RUBIO, CHL		PR SQ/11 CAV	-	-
5 MAY	OJOS AZULES v		PR SQ/11 CAV	61	-
5 MAY	GLENN SPRINGS, BOQUILLAS, TX c		14 CAV OUTPOST	-	5 (2 c i)
10-3 MAY	EL PILO c		8 CAV PURSUIT	?	-
14 MAY	SAN MIGUELITO v		11 CAV	3	-
18 MAY	JUÁREZ c		-	-	1
25 MAY	NAMIQUEIPA v		17 INF	2	1

25 MAY	CRUCES	v	-	-	1
26 MAY	ORTEGA	v	11 CAV	2	-
10 JUN	LAREDO	c	-	3	-
16 JUN	SAN IGNACIO, TX	c	RAID	-	4
21 JUN	SANTO DOMINGO RANCH, CARR.	c	c,k/10 CAV	45	15
21 JUN	MAZATLAN, SINA.	c	-	-	1
31 JUL	Ft. Hancock, TX	?	-	-	1
22 SEP	EL VALLE	c	-	-	1
MAY-FEB	COLONIA DUBLÁN	-	TRAINING BY PERSHING FORCE	-	-
5 FEB	-	-	10,690 LEAVE (others had in phases)	-	-
APPROX	DEATH	TOLL		285	44

RELATED ACTIVITIES, 1919

14-5 JUN	JUÁREZ	v	SIEGE. 2 CAV BDE/7CAV	?	2?
20 AUG		v	8 CAV ON SECOND PUNITIVE EXPEDITION	?	-

PART II 2- DEATH COUNTS DUE TO MILITARY ACTIONS, 1910-19

	MEXICAN	U.S.
1. VERA CRUZ MASSACRE (OCCUPATION) 21 APR-25 NOV. 1914	193	19
2. PERSHING PUNITIVE (COLUMBUS) EXPEDITION, 15 MAR. 1916-5 FEB. 1917	285*	44
3. OVERALL	1049 ^{*,**,a}	702 ^{***,a}

LEGEND

* = APPROX 56 KILLED AT GUERRERO, 28 MAR 1916

** = DATA FOR 1911-3 INCOMPLETE

*** = APPROX 300 HISPANICS ON SUSPICION (U.S. ARMY, RANGERS, SHERIFFS)

a = DATUM DERIVED FROM COMPARING FOLLOWING ESTIMATES:

CLANDONIN, C.C. BLOOD ON THE BORDER, NY, NY: MACMILLAN, c1969.

"INVESTIGATION OF MEXICAN AFFAIRS," (Fall Report), SENATE DOCUMENT #285, WASH, DC: GPO, 1920.

MASON, H.M. GREAT PERSHING, NY, NY: RANTON, c1970.

REPORT BY MAJOR GENERAL JOHN M. PERSHING, COMMANDING, OF THE PUNITIVE EXPEDITION, 1916.

THOMAS, R.S. MEXICAN PUNITIVE EXPEDITION UNDER FRIGADIER GENERAL PERSHING, 1916.

TOULMIN, H.A. WITH PERSHING IN MEXICO, HARLENSBURG, PA: MILITARY SERVICE, c1935.

PART II C - MAJOR PLANS FOR ACTION

1821	PLAN de IGUALA	TO BECOME FIRST MEXICAN EMPIRE, RETENTION OF ROMAN CHURCH PRESERVE UPPER CLASS RIGHTS, AN ARMY OF "THREE GUARANTEES"	ITÚRBIDE
1822	PLAN de PROFESA	TO GOVERN BY VICEROY, NOT SPANISH ROYAL ORDER	ITURBIDE
1823	PLAN de CASA MATA	TO ABOLISH ITÚRBIDE MONARCHY, LAUNCH REPUBLIC	SANTA ANA, <u>ET</u>
1854	PLAN de AYUTLA	TO ABOLISH SANTA ANNA'S DICTATORSHIP, PROVIDE CONSTITUTION	ALVAREZ
1858	PLAN de TACUBAYA	TO ABOLISH CONGRESS, ARREST JUÁREZ, PROVIDE NEW CONSTITUTION AND REFORM LAWS. (IT RESULTED IN TWO PRESIDENTS)	ZULOAGA
1871	PLAN de la NORIA	TO ABOLISH OLIGARCHY, INDEFINITE REFLECTIONS.	DIAZ
1876	PLAN de TUXTEPEC	TO DECLARE TEJADA'S REELECTION ILLEGAL CALL FOR STATE'S SOVEREIGNTY.	DIAZ
1906	PLAN de LIBERAL	TO CALL FOR FREEDOM OF EXPRESSION, STABLE WORK WEEK, NATIONALIZATION OF CHURCH PROPERTY.	FLORES MAGON BROTHERS
1910	PLAN de SAN LUIS POTOSÍ	TO ABOLISH DIAZ DICTATORSHIP, CALL FOR ADMINISTRATIVE REFORM, INSURRECTION.	MADERO

1911	PLAN de AYALA	TO ABOLISH MADERA REGIME AND RECOGNIZE OROZCO, CONFISCATION, DIVISION OF GREAT ESTATES.	ZAPATA
1912	PLAN de OROZQUISTA (PLAN de EMPACADORA)	TO ABOLISH MADERA'S NEPOTISM AND FAVORITISM, NO NEW LOANS, IMPROVED WORKING CONDITIONS, REFORM.	OROZCO
1913	PLAN de la CIUDADELA (PLAN OF THE EMBASSY)	TO ABOLISH MADERO, HUERTA TO BE INTERIM PRESIDENT, DIAZ CABINET MINISTERS	HUERTA
1913	PLAN de GUADALUPE	TO PROCLAIM HIM HEAD OF ARMY AND INTERIM (OR HIS DESIGNEE) PRESIDENT, ALLIANCE WITH VILLA, OBREGON.	CARRANZA
1915	PLAN de SAN DIEGO	TO ORGANIZE A JOINT MEXICAN-AMERICAN, INDIAN AND BLACK AMERICAN UPRISING AGAINST SUPPOSED ANGLO MALE DOMINATION IN BORDER STATES BY MURDER. INITIATED BY HUERTA SUPPORTERS IT WAS ENCOURAGED BY CARRANZA TO FORCE THE U.S. INTO RECOGNIZING HIS REGIME.	?
1920	PLAN de AGUA PRIETA	TO ABOLISH CARRANZA GOVERNMENT AND REPLACE WITH OBREGÓN. TO STOP VIOLATION OF STATE'S SOVEREIGNTY	CALLES
1935	PLAN de ACCIÓN	TO ISSUE A "CHILDREN'S BILL OF RIGHTS;" A FOURTEEN POINT ADVOCACY PROGRAM.	MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

"Use of U.S. Armed Forces in Foreign Countries
II. Instances of use of U.S. Armed Forces abroad,
1798-1945" --Landings in Central America - excerpt
from "Congressional Record," 115:13-4, 91st Congress
1 sess, 1969.

1806--Mexico (Spanish Territory).
--Capt. Z.M. Pike, with a platoon
of troops, invaded Spanish territory
at the headwaters of the Rio Grande
deliberately and on orders from Gen.
James Wilkinson. He was made prisoner
without resistance at a fort he
constructed in present day Colorado,
taken to Mexico, later released after
seizure of his papers. There was
a political purpose, still a mystery.

1806-10--Gulf of Mexico. --American
gunboats operated from New Orleans
against Spanish and French privateers,
such as Lafitte, off the Mississippi
Delta, chiefly under Capt. John Shaw
and Master Commandant David Porter.

1814-25--Caribbean. --Engagements
between pirates and American ships or
squadrons took place repeatedly
especially ashore and offshore about
Cuba, Puerto Rico, Santo Domingo, and
Yucatan. Three thousand pirate
attacks on merchantmen were reported
between 1815 and 1823. In 1822
Commodore James Biddle employed a
squadron of two frigates, four sloops
of war, two brigs, four schooners,
and two gunboats in the West Indies.

1835--Mexico. --General Gaines occu-
pied Nacogdoches (Tex.), disputed
territory, from July to December during
the Texas war for independence, under
order to cross the "imaginary boundary
line" if an Indian outbreak threatened.

1842--Mexico. --Commodore T.A.C. Jon
in command of a squadron long cruising
off California, occupied Monterey,
Calif., on October 19, believing war
had come. He discovered peace, with
drew and saluted. A similar incident
occurred a week later at San Diego.

1844--Mexico, --President Tyler depl-
oyed our forces to protect Texas
against Mexico, pending Senate app-
roval of a treaty of annexation. (Lat
rejected.) He defended his action
against a Senate resolution of inqu-
iry. This was a demonstration of pre-
paration.

1846-48--Mexico, the Mexican War. --
President Polk's occupation of
disputed territory precipitated it.
War formally declared.

1853--Nicaragua--March 11 to 13. --
To protect American lives and inters
during political disturbances.

1854--Nicaragua--July 9 to 15. --San
Juan del Norte (Greytown) was dest-
royed to avenge an insult to the
American Minister to Nicaragua.

1856--Panama, Republic of New Grenad
September 19 to 27. --To protect
American interests during an
insurrection.

1857--Nicaragua--April to May, November to December. --To oppose William Walkers attempt to get control of the country. In May Commander C.H. Davis of the United States Navy, with some marines received Walker's surrender and protected his men from the retaliation of native allies who had been fighting Walker. In November and December of the same year United States vessels Saratoga, Wabash, and Fulton opposed another attempt of William Walker on Nicaragua. Commodore Hiram Paulding's act of landing marines and compelling the removal of Walker to the United States, was tacitly disavowed by Secretary of State Lewis Cass, and Paulding was forced into retirement.

1859--Mexico. --Two hundred United States soldiers crossed the Rio Grande in pursuit of Mexican bandit Cortina.

1865--Panama--March 9 and 10. --To protect the lives and property of American residents during a revolution.

1866--Mexico. --To protect American residents, General Sedgwick and 100 men in November obtained surrender to Matamoros. After 3 days he was ordered by our Government to withdraw. His act was repudiated by the President.

1870--Mexico, June 17 and 18. --To destroy the pirate ship Forward, which had been run aground about 40 miles up the Rio Tecapan.

1873--Mexico. --United States troops crossed the Mexican border repeatedly in pursuit of cattle and other thieves. There were some reciprocal pursuits by Mexican troops into our border territory. The cases were only

technically invasions, if that, although Mexico protested constantly. Notable cases were at Remolina in May 1873 and at Las Cuevas in 1875. Washington orders often supported these excursions. Agreements between Mexico and the United States, the first in 1882, finally legitimized such raids. They continued intermittently, with minor disputes, until 1896.

1876--Mexico--May 18. --To police the town of Matamoros temporarily while it was without other government.

1885--Panama (Colon)--January 18 and 19. --To guard the valuables in transit over the Panama Railroad, and the safes and vaults of the company during revolutionary activity in March, and May in the cities of Colon and Panama, to reestablish freedom of transit during revolutionary activity.

1894--Nicaragua--July 6 to August 7. --To protect American interests at Bluefields following a revolution.

1895--Nicaragua--May 2 to 4. --To protect American interests in Corinto during politician unrest.

1898--Nicaragua--February 7 and 8. --To protect lives and property at San Jual del Sur.

1899--Nicaragua.--To protect American interests at San Juan del Norte, February 22 to March 5, and at Bluefields a few weeks later in connection with insurrection of Gen. Juan P. Reyes.

1902--Columbia (State of Panama)--September 17 to November 18. --To place armed guards on all trains crossings the Isthmus and to keep the railroad lines open.

1903--Honduras--March 23 to 30 or 31. --To protect the American consulate and the steamship wharf at Puerto Cortez during a period of revolutionary activity.

1903-14--Panama. --To protect American interests and lives during and following the revolution for independence from Columbia over construction of the Isthmian Canal. With brief inter-missions, United States Marines were stationed on the Isthmus from November 4, 1903, to January 21, 1914, to guard American interests.

1904--Panama--November 17 to 24. --To protect American lives and property at Ancon at the time of threatened insurrection.

1907--Honduras--March 18 to June 8. --To protect American interests during a war between Honduras and Nicaragua; troops were stationed for a few days or weeks in Trujillo, Celba, Puerto Cortez, San Pedro, Laguna, and Choloma.

1910--Nicaragua--February 23. --During a civil war, to get information of conditions in Corinto; May 19 to September 4, to protect American interests at Bluefields.

1911--Honduras--January 26 and some weeks thereafter. --To protect American lives and interests during a civil war in Honduras.

1912--Honduras. --Small forces landed to prevent seizure by the Government of an American-owned railroad at Puerto Cortez. Forces withdrawn after the United States disapproved the action.

1912--Panama. --Troops, on request of both political parties, supervised elections outside the Canal Zone.

1912-25--Nicaragua--August to November 1912. --To protect American interests during an attempted revolution. A small force serving as a legation guard and as a promoter of peace and governmental stability, remained until August 5, 1925.

1913--Mexico--September 5 to 7. --A few marines landed in Claris Estero to aid in evacuating American citizens and others from the Yaqui Valley, made dangerous for foreigners by civil strife.

1914-17--Mexico--. --The undeclared Mexican-American hostilities following the Dolphin affair and Villa's raids included capture of Vera Cruz and later Pershing's expedition into Northern Mexico.

1918-19--Mexico. --After withdrawal of the Pershing expedition, our troops entered Mexico in pursuit of bandits at least three times in 1918 and six in 1919. In August 1918 American and Mexican troops fought at Nogales.

1918-20--Panama. --For police duty according to treaty stipulations, at Chiriqui, during election disturbances and subsequent unrest.

1919--Honduras--September 8 to 12. --A landing force was sent ashore to maintain order in a neutral zone during an attempted revolution.

1920--Guatemala--April 9 to 27. --To protect the American Legation and other American interests, such as the cable station, during a period of fighting between Unionists and the Government of Guatemala.

1921--Panama--Costa Rica. --American naval squadrons demonstrated in April on both sides of the Isthmus to prevent war between the two countries over a boundary dispute.

1924--Honduras--February 28 to March 31, September 10 to 15. --To protect American lives and interests during election hostilities.

1925--Honduras--April 19 to 21. --To protect foreigners at La Celba during a political upheaval.

1925--Panama--October 12 to 23. --Strikes and rent riots led to the landing of about 600 American troops to keep order and protect American interests.

1926-33--Nicaragua--May 7 to June 5, 1926; August 27, 1926, to January 8, 1933. --The coup d'etat of General Chamorro aroused revolutionary activities leading to the landing of American marines to protect the interests of the United States. United States forces came and went, but seem not to have left the country entirely until January 8, 1933. Their work included activity against the outlaw leader Sandino in 1928.

LANDINGS: Guatemala	1
Gulf	2
Honduras	7
Mexico	13
Nicaragua	10
Panama	10
	<hr/> 43

END

1-87

DTIC